

Military Government

Weekly

Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals,
Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration
of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Changes in Existing Laws of the Länder to
Deprive the German Police of their Legislative
Powers and Their Authority to Adjudicate
Offenses

14 January 1946
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO

Forthcoming Gemeinde Elections

15 January 1946
AG 000.1 GEC-AGO

Revision of letter, "Interzonal Exchange of German Refugees
and German Expellees", dated 18 October 1945, file
No. GE-EX 383.7-1 (Germany)

15 January 1946
GEC-DP 383.7-1
(Germany)

Interzonal Exchange of German Refugees and German Expellees

15 January 1946
GEC-DP 383.7-1
(Germany)

Fees for Appeals from Dismissals Under Law No. 8

17 January 1946
GEC 010.6 (Germany)



The Theater Returns to The Bavarian Scene

Capt. Gerard W. Van Loon, Munich Det., O. M. G.

With the production of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" at the Kammer-spiele im Schauspielhaus (Municipal Theater) in Munich, the Bavarian public had its first view in 12 years of what has been going on outside the wall with which Hitler surrounded Germany.

For Bavaria, the production of this play was tantamount to a revelation. It has been heralded by press and radio alike as "the first important step in the rebuilding of the cultural life." It is only to be regretted that this step was not taken until seven months after the American occupation.

The most obvious burdle to be overcome in this regard is, of course, that of the rights to plays. American and British authors, in view of the present currency block, are not likely to be interested in a German exploitation of their material. On the other hand, without the German rights to these plays — some of which lie with Swiss producers — it is practically impossible to foresee any real reeducational value in the reopening of the theaters.

DEARTH OF PLAYS

German classics alone are not enough to build up a repertory, and all European theaters operate on a repertory basis. Besides, the German classics were, with few exceptions, done to death during the life of the Third Reich. Nor have any good, new German plays made their appearance as yet. It was far too dangerous for a man to put what he thought and

Lack of production rights to American and British plays seen as depriving German stage of any real reeducational value.

felt onto paper in the Hitler era, and a certain period of time will have to elapse before the crop of free-breathing playwrights can get down to their typewriters again. It would seem, therefore, to be of prime importance that those plays which were produced in the democratic world during the nazi regime be shown in the new Germany.

Advertising, in the United States, is a commercial enterprise. Everybody accepts it, and almost everybody is influenced by it. Not for one moment would the average American think of calling advertising by its right name — propaganda. In Europe, especially Germany, advertising never really got under way in a commercial sense.

But the national socialists were quick to realize and capitalize on its potentialities. A special ministry was created for the express purpose of "selling" the German people and the world at large on nazism. Using for its outlets all those media which impart information to the people — the press, publications, radio, the movies, the theater and music — the nazi propaganda ministry under Dr. Goebbels "advertised" Hitlerism with such phenomenal success that its influence was felt far beyond the pre-war borders of the Reich.

COUNTER MEASURES

In order to combat this pernicious influence and to create a counter measure, Washington, at the 11th hour, brought forth the Office of War Information. It also introduced the Psychological Warfare Division. Out of a combination of the two came the DISCCs. A DISCC (which, for the sake of the mystified, stood for District Information Services Control Command) was a psychological warfare team sent out to cover a given district. There were two such in Germany, 6870 for the Eastern Military District and 6871 for the Western District. They started out as separate commands under SHAEF, and when SHAEF dissolved the DISCCs were assigned to the respective armies and the functions of PWD SHAEF were taken over by ICD USFET. Recently, ICD became a part of the Office of Military Government, and the personnel of the two DISCC teams have been reassigned in order to provide information control service to the three Länder. The 6870 DISCC is now called Information Control Division, Office of Military Government for Land Bavaria. The 6871 DISCC has been divided into two branches (called information control branches), one for Württemberg-Baden and one for Greater Hesse.

The mission of the DISCCs, as described in numerous directives and backed up by Military Law 191, was divided into three definite phases.

In the first phase, which began immediately upon cessation of hostilities, all information control activity such as the press, publications, radio, film production and distribution, the theater and music were halted. In the realm of the theater, this "clamping down" had already been conveniently attended to by the nazis. A decree by Hitler in September 1944 closed all places of civilian entertainment and sent all theater personnel either into the army or into an armament factory.

RECONNAISSANCE PHASE

The second phase, which began almost immediately, was one of reconnaissance. At the time, there were few telephones and no postal service. Hence, reconnaissance meant just that and was done mostly by jeep. Surveys were made to ascertain the degree of damage to entertainment facilities in the various sectors and to determine the whereabouts of certain key artists and directors.

At the same time, Military Government officials were contacted and the DISCC program outlined to them. The initial response was, for the most part, negative. German entertainment, in the eyes of the average MGO, was not a vital issue. This is readily understandable, as the original personnel of the Military Government detachments had their hands full endeavoring to bring order out of chaos and could hardly be expected to have an interest in reestablishing German entertainment.

The third and last phase, in which assistance was given by CIC, Public Safety and the Intelligence Section of DISCC, was that of licensing qualified theatrical producers. By this time, nearly August 1945, the original MG personnel had, for the most part, moved out. The Third Army had taken over, and most of its officers had to be reindoctrinated into the work of 6870 DISCC.

THE G. I. PROBLEM

It is an old army adage that when an order can possibly be misunderstood it will be. Thus, due to careless reading of directives or varied "interpretations," much confusion was caused by the terms "registrations" and "licensing." Registration of a building, be it a theater or a store, is up to local MG. Licensing of a theatrical producer was strictly an Information Control function. But again and again it was found that a German, who was about to be prosecuted under Military Law 191 for performing without

a license, produced a slip of paper signed by some local MG officer permitting him to give one, two or even a week of performances. The number of these people who were nazis does not need to be pointed out to fully comprehend the situation.

Tying in with this and constituting a really big headache for the Theater Control Section was GI entertainment. The first troops who entered the area would take any entertainment they could find and sometimes paid unheard of prices for very mediocre shows without giving a thought as to whether or not this money went into nazi pockets. Then self-styled agents presented themselves, and they in turn began taking in enormous sums by recruiting talent for the army. Long after explicit directives issued by Third Army stated that no Germans were to be permitted to entertain U.S. troops, this happy-go-lucky system continued. Circular 120, dated 1 Sept. 1945 (which specifically stated that no producer unless licensed by Information Control could put on troop entertainment) finally brought the situation under control.

BLACK LIST TALENT

Steps are now being taken to have licensed producers operate with Special Service officers in seventeen Kreise in Bavaria. Also, the aforementioned lack of knowledge of, or interest in, the complex political set-up in Germany brought about a situation which was and, unfortunately, remains dynamite. This was the eagerness with which name artists were called upon to perform for officers and troops. In all fairness, it must be said that the officers responsible for employing these artists knew more about their names than they did about what role these people played in the propaganda picture of the Third Reich.

"...I discovered a great little singer down our way... Says she has a brother in the States... Her questionnaire?....

Sure, I saw it; looks okay..." Yes, the questionnaire always looks okay. Some people were too clever to join the party. They were right in there with the nazi top-shots, however, and hence didn't have to. Thus it came about that Walter Morse-Rummel, Guila Bustabo, Elly Ney, the Höpfner Sisters, Ernie Baier and many others who cut a wide swath during the Hitler regime and whom we, under no circumstances could allow to perform publically were called upon to give the troops the benefit of their undoubted talents. The kickback from all this activity was naturally felt by Information Control. Licensees, while waiting for their license applications to be approved, saw the "Black List" competitors making money hand over fist and being paid outlandish prices which no producer of civilian entertainment could afford.

What positive steps were taken, in the meantime, to bring order into the existing chaos? The Theater Control Section, never up to T/O strength and seeing redeployment looming ahead, immediately began to employ German civilians and has been constantly adding to its staff. This move has met with marked success. Furthermore, although there was no existing directive to cover it, this section created a central registering office in the city in order to take down the names, addresses and qualifications of all entertainers in Bavaria. This registration office served as a rough screen through which prospective license applicants had to pass and thus helped to ward off many undesirables.

STAFFED BY GERMANS

It was entirely staffed by Germans, most of them former agents or actors. They now have a file of close to 4,000 actors, actresses, singers, dancers and variety artists. As no actors' union or Reichstheaterkammer exists as yet, this central filing office has become a veritable artists' booking agency. Its files



The Munich Residenz as it looks today

are open to all licensees, be they agents or producers or both. Thus, when a licensee is badly in need of a certain type actor for a specific part, a telephone call will send a qualified actor on his way in a matter of hours. Until now this "down-town" office has had no function other than to record names, addresses and collect photographs. It is not empowered to undertake political clearing. The producer himself has been made to issue the questionnaires to his cast, look them over and pass them on to the local CIC branch for clearance, notifying this office that he has done so. No certificates of clearance have been issued to those employed in the theatrical profession. This means that every time an actor changes jobs he has to fill out a questionnaire again.

On the question of denazification, the theater is a case all by itself. It is generally thought that no known artists in the theater were forced to join the party. The propaganda ministry treated its ac-

tors with kid gloves. Theater people who paid lip-service to the nazis did so either because of ambition or (and this is the only valid alibi) they were in an exposed position because of Jewish relatives, and Communist activity. But theatrical people are individuals and must be treated as such. Many an actor whose questionnaire is without blemish was known for his pro-nazi activity and vice versa. You have to know your theater and your theater people to do the job well.

THEATER INTEREST HIGH

Despite these unsettled conditions, interest in the theater — from PUNCH and JUDY shows up to grand opera — has been intense throughout Bavaria. To date this section has handled approximately 450 license applications, 140 of which have already been approved! Although fuel is scarce, theaters have been packed. People are "show hungry." Also, theaters once more permit people to congregate socially under more or less normal conditions. Though it was thought that the average person would almost certainly want light fare, the opposite has been the case. The Munich Kammerspiele, for instance, opened with "Macbeth." The difficulties facing the theater manager are manifold. In all of Munich, from over nine theaters only two were left standing. However, gymnasiums, cellars and beer halls have been refurnished and made to serve.

The Munich circus opened on schedule at Christmas in a wooden building which had

been built from the ground up. The Bavarian State Theater is constructing a new house for itself in the former palace or "Residenz." By the end of January, over 15 places of entertainment will be going in Munich alone. Moreover, every major Bavarian city (Nürnberg, Augsburg, Regensburg, Coburg, Würzburg, Hof, Bad Reichenhall, Bad Tölz) has at least one theater running again with

travelling companies taking care of the smaller towns. For the actors themselves, the lack of adequate transportation, the lack of heat both at home and in the theater and also the lack of adequate rations have caused not only great hardship, haphazard rehearsals and exhaustion but also memory failure. It must be remembered that the continental actors do not play the same role every night. They must carry as many as five roles in their heads at once. The prompter, a continental institution, is more necessary now than ever.



The Residenz gets a new roof

FOURTH PHASE

The fourth and last phase of Information Control's mission, which is not outlined in any directives, set in almost immediately after the first "customer" was happily licensed. It is the phase known as "How-to-present-plays-when-you-have-to-rebuild every-theater!" It was simple enough to say, "license a man." But what then? All building materials had to be allotted by Military

Government and Third Army offices. These offices, unlike Information Control's were almost inaccessible to German civilians. Every day presented a thousand and one requests — after-curfew passes for rehearsing actors, travel permits, requests for gasoline etc. Every nail, every inch of thread had to be approved by the Information Control office.

Several would-be producers already have thrown in the sponge and requested that their licenses be cancelled. But this is to be expected. It is a foregone con-



Creation of this theater will provide a home for the Bavarian State Theater

clusion; that all the enterprises which have opened, will not survive. But the competition is going to be healthy. The nazis knew full well the value of the theater when they integrated it into their propaganda machine. They poured unlimited moneys into the State and Municipal theaters whose purse strings they controlled. Existing private theaters were forced to the wall and absorbed. Thus, every theater became a mouthpiece for nazi doctrines. Newspaper critics were

told what to write about the plays, and audiences were herded into the theaters by the "Strength through Joy" program. Now emphasis is being placed on private enterprise.

Today the audiences are once more free to go to the theater when they please. They are eager, they are critical, and the newspapers and the radio once more speak their own minds instead of voicing the government's thoughts and opinions.

German Press

Journalists and Newspaper Executives Who Failed to Follow the Nazi Party Line, Separated from Their Profession from Five to Ten Years, Having Difficulty in Introducing Freedom of Press to Germany

A lack of competent, acceptable personnel — the same obstacle being encountered in the restoration of so many phases of German life — is one of the major problems confronting the Press Section of the Information Control Division as it seeks to establish a free, democratic press in the U.S. Zone.

Prior to the end of the war, journalists and newspaper executives alike felt the full force of the Nazi party's pressure, and almost without exception they were given the choice of following the Goebbels' line or retiring from their profession. To Military Government this means that licensees, editors, correspondents, and advertising, business and circulation managers who are politically acceptable today have been separated from the industry for five to ten years.

Other important factors faced by the MG Press Section in considering applicants for licenses are the questions of supply and adequate control of the contents of the newspapers.

SOLID BACKGROUND NECESSARY

There is no substitute in the newspaper field for experience in the actual publication of a paper. This entails more than the printing of a Military Government announcement sheet or being appointed custodian of a printing plant.

For example, licensing in two target

cities is being held up because of the absence of personnel who know how to publish a paper. In one city, there is an acceptable board of licensees consisting of two experienced publishers. However, one is a Land official and would be able to devote only a small part of his time to the newspaper. One editor also is available, but so far the three men represent the sum total of potential help.

PERSONNEL LACKING EXPERIENCE

Another newspaper has been licensed and staffed with personnel lacking sufficient experience. Although two of the licensees were editors before 1933, their product now shows a deficiency in editing. Besides exhibiting a poor sense of news judgment, they sometimes publish reports five and six days old without including necessary data to bring the story up to date. Their idea of a newspaper is to use as received the file of DANA (Deutsche Allgemeine Nachrichten-Agentur), the only authorized news agency at present, completely ignoring local news. In the vernacular of the newspaper fraternity, they are called "paste pot journalists."

In this particular case, the city, for occupation purposes, was a "must" on the target list for the establishment of a newspaper. As a result of accepting inexperienced personnel, it is necessary for

the press control officer to act practically as an instructor. A weekly "class" is held during which time the preceeding issues are thoroughly dissected and shortcomings pointed out. The paper is slowly making progress, and, in a few months, may come out of the kitchen and join the rest of the family in the parlor when company comes in.

Prospective personnel often are found to be unqualified either politically or professionally. The principal recommendation given is usually that the candidate has published a newspaper in the area. If he continued his activities during the nazi regime, the odds are against him, because, although he might not have been a party member, his writings will not bear close investigation since he had to compromise with the nazis to continue his activities.

HIGH QUALIFICATIONS SOUGHT

Another difficulty is the shortage of qualified American Press Control personnel. Such people should know nazi Germany and speak German well enough to be able to interview Germans and get their stories first hand. It is then necessary to evaluate those stories in the light of detailed knowledge of the workings of the nazi system and life under the nazis. Besides this, such people should have some knowledge of journalism and the newspaper business in general, a requirement which, in view of redeployment, cuts down the availability of press control officers almost to the vanishing point.

In order to facilitate production control by Military Government, newsprint is procured for licensed papers through ICD. Although it is admittedly true that a small number of publishers might be able to procure newsprint from private sources, this "wild cat" system of operation would defeat any effort upon the part of occupation forces to regulate production to accord with availability of

raw materials. If control regulations were lifted, demand would out-weigh supply to such an extent that blackmarketing and inflationary prices would exist.

A persistent applicant for a license to publish a newspaper in one location that is not a target city summarized the spirit of German publishers in a statement to a press control officer:

"You say there is a newsprint rationing. I received two wagons (freight cars) of paper yesterday and can get enough to last me a year. My family has published this paper for 90 years, and I know how to get supplies. I do not care about Stuttgart or Frankfurt or any place except my own town."

Newsprint procured through ICD sources is priced at 27 RM per 100 kilograms compared with 35 to 50 RM per 100 kilograms for paper bought on the black market.

Other items on the critical list include coal, gasoline, zinc, lead, mat paper, chemicals, and machinery. Applicants for licenses invariably make the same assertion: "But I have my own supplies — all that I need."

Investigation of these cases reveals that the statement is more often based on wishful thinking than on realities.

Once a newspaper is in operation, control is the principal task of the press control officer. This includes a constant scrutiny of the paper for content, editorial trend, news treatment and an alertness for variance from the course of a free press.

CLOSE WATCH KEPT

Conferences with licensees are regular. During these sessions, the entire course of the publication is discussed and agreements reached. Editors suddenly released after 12 years of suppression are too prone to fill the paper by the simple expedient of "blowing off steam," to the neglect of local news. It is necessary for the press control officer to keep his finger on the news events occurring about

him, thereby being in a position to remedy reporting deficiencies.

At the same time, the press control officer is a type of safety valve for the board of licensees. Germany has never known a free press in the fullest sense of the word. Prior to 1933, the newspapers were owned either by political parties and operated by party members or were owned by individuals associated with political parties, sometime to the extent of drawing salaries directly from the party treasury. Accordingly, news reporting was limited to one-sided treatments or editorialized news.

Even a post-war Germany has not been able fully to reconcile its reading habits to non-partisan newspapers. Editors are under constant pressure from organizations. The press control officer frequently finds it necessary to advise licensees on future action in relationship to pressure groups.

CIRCULATION PROBLEMS

Another supervision necessary is that of distribution. Since the circulation is limited to a ratio of one newspaper to five persons, distributors are sometimes inclined to ignore small communities that would normally receive only a few copies. Yet, for the purposes of information and psychology, it is necessary to insure

distribution to every village and hamlet, regardless of the remoteness of the location and the size of the population.

FOMENT DISCONTENT

Occasions have been noted where distributors, in communities without a local paper, have undertaken to create a dissatisfaction with licensed papers published elsewhere, endeavoring to create a public demand for a local publication so strong that Information Control agencies would be forced to authorize one. This was encountered recently in the case of a newly-licensed paper at Ulm, the "Schwaebische-Donau Zeitung."

About a month after the "Schwaebische-Donau Zeitung" was licensed, the board received a letter from the Goeppingen distributor stating that Military Government there had ordered that the Ulm paper be limited to 4,000 copies in Goeppingen. Investigation revealed that the order originated with a woman, who claimed to be press control officer of the Goeppingen Military Government. She readily admitted that she had ordered a restriction on the number of copies of both the "Stuttgarter Zeitung" and the "Schwaebische-Donau Zeitung" and the area in order to avoid prejudicing the prospects for obtaining a license for a local newspaper.



Democracy Catches on

German People, Crossing Up Prophets of Disaster, Show Strong Taste for Democratic Way of Life as 83 Per Cent of Eligible Voters Stream to Polls in First Election

"The German people do not want elections." "The German people are too busy with practical matters to vote."

This has been the constant refrain ever since it was first announced that elections were to be held in the United States Zone. It was even said that if the Germans were given a chance to vote, all officials appointed by Military Government would have to go on the dole.

Now, however, the first elections have taken place and the prophets of disaster would appear to be the principal victims at the polls. For the first time in 13 years, on Sunday, 20 January, the inhabitants of 17 Landkreise in Greater Hesse deposited secret votes in the elections urns. And not just a select few, but the vast majority participated. A total of 376,794 votes were recorded, with 83 per cent of the 461,071 eligible to vote casting their ballots. Some 39,000 were barred from the polls by reason of their Nazi connections. In all, election contests were held in 1,185 communities with a population of less than 20,000, and candidates were chosen from 1,742 electoral lists. Although the actual number of elected candidates from each party is not known at present, it will correspond in proportion to votes cast for the various party lists.

DECISIVENESS UNEXPECTED

The victory of the Social Democratic Party, though not unexpected, was

probably more decisive than even its warmest champions had hoped. It obtained 40 per cent of all votes cast and 54 per cent of all votes for the four leading political groups. This is particularly significant in view of the fact that the elections were held, for the most part, in rural areas which are traditionally conservative and many overwhelmingly Catholic.

SOCIALISTS GAIN

Although among the communities participating in the elections there were many which are industrial, and might normally be expected to support Socialism, the same cannot be said for others which returned a substantial Socialist plurality. This would indicate that the Social Democratic Party has made considerable progress in accomplishing one of its announced strategic objectives — to emancipate the party from the dogma of class-conscious Marxism while retaining its program of socialization and economic reform, thus winning the support of large sections of the middle class while retaining that of the workers. The fact that considerable numbers of the middle class voted for the Socialist Party indicates that the necessity and inevitability of some measure of socialization are now recognized by a large portion of the electorate. This be-

Tabulation of 20 January Voting

Kreis	Number of Municipalities	Total votes cast	Socialist votes	Communist votes	Christian Democrat votes	Liberal Democrat votes	Independent and various	Number eligible to vote	Percentage participating
Alsfeld	91	20 995	6 617	389	—	—	12 860	27 995	75
Biedenkopf	64	16 903	10 725	125	1 107	—	996	21 117	80
Büdingen	99	29 802	12 239	2 526	4 239	—	8 879	38 686	77
Frankenberg	71	16 714	5 029	276	7 488	852	2 486	22 294	75
Fulda-Land	163	36 561	2 784	91	27 208	178	3 413	41 400	87
Giessen-Land	83	33 696	19 132	1 043	—	—	13 521	46 007	73
Hünfeld	54	9 407	4 457	—	4 676	274	—	16 145	57
Kassel-Land	39	28 090	21 427	2 784	2 545	—	347	31 235	90
Marburg-Land	118	29 487	9 262	57	3 219	647	15 507	36 472	81
Melsungen	63	20 508	11 526	926	3 317	1 543	1 729	23 258	88
Oberlahn	65	22 914	11 665	631	7 217	551	1 649	26 223	87
Rheingau	24	21 878	6 325	506	13 658	—	275	25 259	87
Rotenburg	64	23 720	13 622	621	6 090	—	3 004	26 298	90
Schlüchtern	45	17 501	5 760	407	8 370	263	2 069	20 413	86
Ussingen	43	11 449	3 352	406	1 864	516	5 054	13 044	88
Wolfshagen	36	16 252	10 899	333	2 863	1 032	208	18 989	86
Ziegenhain	73	20 917	7 998	134	5 730	80	6 200	25 875	76

comes even more apparent when it is considered that the Christian Democratic Union, which took second place at the polls, also advocates a milder form of socialization.

This does not mean that any revolutionary change has taken place in the German state of mind nor that any violent change in the social pattern is anticipated or advocated. The German Socialist Party, as nearly as one may judge on the basis of its rather sketchy program, is now ideologically closer to the British Labor Party than it is to its 1933 predecessor (although even then it was no advocate of violence). For the present and for the foreseeable future, it will confine its efforts to "democratizing" the German people and to putting into effect such reforms as are consistent with Military Government policy.

REDS FARE BADLY

The second party of the left, the German Communist Party, came off somewhat worse than had been expected. It

polled but 16,608 votes, only slightly more than four per cent of the total, and little better than 10 per cent of the number polled by the Socialists. This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that the Communists were the first to obtain authorization to carry on political activity in many of the Landkreise in which voting took place and had officially functioning groups in all but one of them, Hünfeld. They also had been carrying on a most energetic campaign to win the support of the middle classes and of the farmers. They obviously failed in their efforts to proselytize last Sunday's voters. They polled only about three times as many votes as their officially enrolled membership in the area, while the Socialists piled up 10 times as many.

It is to be expected that the Communists will make a much better showing when elections are held in the larger cities some time in March or April. Even so they can scarcely hope to do better than play a very poor second to the Socialists.

The comparative strength of Socialists and Communists, as shown by these elections, brings into interesting relief the question of unification between the two parties. Heretofore, when the matter was discussed, it was in terms of two organizations which were on nearly an equal footing. Had unification already taken place, responsibilities of leadership would probably have been divided between elements coming from the two parties, with the Communists possibly holding the whip hand.

STRESS ON "ABSORPTION"

Although unification proposals will not automatically cease as a result of the Socialist victory, the emphasis will be greatly changed. Not "unification" but "absorption," with the Communists as the prospective victims, may be expected to become the topic of the day. Certainly Socialist leaders will consent to no other amalgamation of forces. Were the Communists to come into the Party as co-partners, the Socialists feel that they would certainly lose the middle class support which they have taken such pains to win. The Socialists, should they desire to win all the workers, will probably attempt to win them as individuals, coming to the party of their own volition and not as members of the Communist Party.

In the situation which has now developed is seen a possible explanation of the great stress given to unification by the Communists and their insistence that it take place before the elections. Socialist reluctance becomes likewise understandable.

DOMINANT GROUPS

The Christian Democratic Union, with 99,591 votes or 37 per cent of the total, takes second place in the election results. On the basis of the last free elections held in the area, before 1933, this

large figure for a confessional party was to be expected. However, it must be taken into account that the CDU was rather late in getting started with political activity and it had to start from scratch. Although benefitting from the votes of former members of the Catholic Center Party, the CDU is a new organization while the Socialist and Communist Parties are not. Furthermore, it has only been during the past month that any attempt has been made to unify the groups calling themselves "Christian Democrat" and to work out a program which would be acceptable to all of them.

Christians and Socialists, on the basis of these first returns, are the dominant political groups in Greater Hesse. Although they represent, respectively, rightist and leftist, or conservative and progressive tendencies, the gulf between them is not so great as that which formerly divided the workers and the middle class. There is even a possibility that the two parties may be able to collaborate closely on certain specific questions.

92,383 FOR INDEPENDENTS

The so-called "Liberal-Democratic Party" ran a very poor fourth. The reason for this is that the party itself is poorly organized and demonstrated very little activity during the campaign. Furthermore, it was felt that conservative interests were sufficiently represented by the CDU and that there was really no necessity for an additional rightist group.

In addition to those listed above, 92,383 votes were cast for candidates not affiliated with any party or else belonging to splinter parties. A large number of these are probably accounted for by votes for "favorite sons" who chose to run as independents. In any case, this considerable block of votes represents conservative interests and must be taken into account as such in making a political reckoning.

On Sunday, the 27th, elections will take place in the remaining 22 Landkreise of Greater Hesse, in Württemberg-Baden and Bavaria. To what extent the results will confirm those already obtained remains to be seen. However, it is to be noted that Greater Hesse has, in the past weeks, given greater evidence of political activity than the other two Länder. And it was the first to grant authorization to political parties to function on the Land level. (Bavaria has now followed suit but not Württemberg-Baden.)

But even if the result of the elections

on the 27th should not be so impressive from the standpoint of the number participating, they will undoubtedly furnish further evidence of the wisdom of permitting the German people to vote at this time. Actually, the greatest victor at the polls was the principle of democracy rather than any one party, for, as Col. J. R. Newman, Director of O.M.G. for Greater Hesse, stated, "These elections will prove to the world that democracy was not altogether destroyed in Germany during the years of the nazi oppression."

Fees for Appeals

From Dismissals Under Law No. 8

Germans appealing from dismissals under Law No. 8 can now be charged moderate fees to cover the expenses of the German boards appointed to review such cases.

This action, approved by USFET in a recent directive, is the result of suggestions offered by some German authorities.

Directors of Offices of Regional Military Government are authorized to approve the charging of moderate fees, including fees to cover payment to witnesses called by such boards, and may delegate this authority to other Military Government officers at lower levels.

The authorization extends only to German boards of appeals for cases arising under the provisions of Law No. 8.

The conditions governing approval include:

a. The request to impose fees must originate with German authorities of the level at which the boards are appointed.

b. The estimated income from the fees must not be more than the estimated cost of the hearings and need not cover the full costs since the work as a whole is a public responsibility.

c. Scales of fees should, as far as possible, take into consideration estimated difference in costs of various types of cases.

d. No distinctions in the scales of fees should be made between successful and unsuccessful appeals.

e. No person shall be deprived of the opportunity to appeal because he is a pauper or is otherwise unable to bear the costs thereof.

"Hands-Off" Policy

USFET has ordered all military personnel to maintain a strict "hands-off" policy in connection with the German Gemeinde elections. The first of these elections was held 20 January and the remainder are scheduled for 27 January.

This non-interference with German groups at the polls or en route thereto is designed to avoid any possible charge of bias, prejudice or favoritism. The only exception will be made in the event of public disturbances which cannot be handled by the German police.

German Guards

The use of Germans as guards, night watchmen, and private detectives has been authorized in a recently released USFET directive.

In order to control the use of these men and to provide for their proper selection, training and supervision, existing German municipal or rural police departments operating under Military Government supervision will be designated as agencies responsible for their employment.

Such guards and watchmen will accordingly be placed under the juris-

diction of the regularly authorized local police force for employment as a special police, subject to specified conditions and restrictions.

Military Government may also authorize the licensing of private detective agencies and watchmen services, provided there is compliance with existing military and civil laws and regulations.

Prior to 1933, industries and commercial concerns in Germany employed guards and watchmen within their own premises. Due to lack of adequate buildings for use as warehouses, and the shortage of vital civilian supplies, it has already been found necessary to employ Germans as guards and night watchmen in the U. S. Zone to prevent theft and destruction of property.

Police Powers Cut

The power of the German police to enact legislation having the effect of law and to adjudicate offenses will be abolished from Land level and legal procedure, it has been announced by USFET.

The Minister President will be required to repeal all existing laws, ordinances and other legal enactments and such portions or provisions of otherwise non-objectionable laws, ordi-

nances and other legal enactments necessary to achieve this aim.

The legislative powers formerly exercised by the police will revert exclusively to the elected legislative bodies of the following jurisdictions when they are established: City Council, Kreistag, Bezirkstag, and Landtag.

Until the establishment of elected legislative bodies, the legislative powers formerly exercised by the police will be transferred to the chief civil authorities subject to the review of Military Government. The chief civil authorities will not be permitted to delegate legislative powers to the police, police officials or officers or any police agency.

Legislation enacted by the police or any police agency prior to the effective date of Länder laws implementing this directive will continue to be in force until expressly repealed by legislative acts.

Those judicial functions formerly performed by the police will revert to the Amtsgerichte or to any administrative agencies selected or created for that purpose.

Pending cases will not be affected by the above action, nor will repeals under this directive be allowed to operate retroactively.



In order to meet nation's occupation commitments, editorial writers say....

Congressional Action Needed

Problems of demobilization and redeployment featured press comment during the week in U. S. papers, with many commentators stressing the need for a strong America to fulfill the nation's overseas commitments. There were widespread editorial demands for Congressional action to secure an adequate flow of replacements for the armed services.

While sympathy was voiced with the desire of soldiers overseas to return to their homes in America, protest meetings were viewed by some commentators as adversely affecting the prestige of the occupation forces abroad.

Other important topics covered were the progress of the meeting of the United Nations Assembly in London, the initial successes achieved by Gen. George C. Marshall in his mission to China, and developments at the Nürnberg war criminal trials.

HISTORY SEEN REPEATING

"Signs are multiplying that in the event of another world war the United States will be caught relatively as unprepared as at the outset of World War I and II," warned William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard foreign affairs writer. "Some well-meaning, some not-so-well-meaning groups both in this country and abroad already are campaigning against the policy of a strong America. The general idea is for the United States to pull out of Europe, Asia, the Pacific and elsewhere, leaving everything to Russia,

Britain and others — especially Russia. It is startling how quickly recent and bloody history has been forgotten."

The New York Times, calling for action by Congress to assure replacements for the armed services, declared that the present crisis in manpower is one that should be resolved immediately. "It is not a problem that primarily concerns preparations to fight some future war," The Times said. "Our failure to provide the men affects the Army's ability to carry out present foreign policy commitments in Europe, which could mean prevention of a situation in which new wars might breed."

In similar vein, The Baltimore Sun declared that the situation "makes it clear that our military policy in the future must be more closely integrated with our political policies than it has been since V-J Day. The time has come for the country to adjust its whole military program to the requirements of our foreign policy and our national defense."

"GREAT DAY FOR GERMANS"

In an editorial captioned, "Let's Have an Army," The Chicago News, on 8 January, asserted that soldier demonstrations against the slowdown in redeployment "are but another symptom of the fact that we still have no idea what we are going to do with the victory we won five months ago. Specifically, the trouble lies in the fact that we have no military policy."

"America must remain strong," said The Philadelphia Inquirer in another typical comment. "It is the manifest duty of Congress to act with courage and wisdom to create a long-range military policy that will keep it so."

"This, I can assure you, was a very great day in Nazi Germany, a great day, that is, for the Germans," John W. Vandercook said in an NBC broadcast on 9 January, following the mass meeting of soldiers at Frankfurt to discuss redeployment.

"Theoretically, we are continuing to occupy the ruins of our part of Hitler's Reich, not merely to keep the peace as Germany nowadays has not much fight left in it, but to convince the Germans of the joys of liberty and the infinite superiority of a democratic way of life. Thus far, with only the United States Army as an example, the Germans have witnessed little actual democracy in action. By long tradition, the Germans distrust liberty, but they have an outright horror of license and undiscipline and they have seen much more of the latter recently than the former."

H. V. Kaltenborn of NBC expressed the view that "the Army's fundamental mistake was the casual way in which it announced the demobilization delay." George Hicks, in an NBC broadcast, pointed out that the United States now faces the problem which Britain as empire nation has faced for years — military forces away from home, living for many years in a foreign land. "Britain has handled this with a small, professional army, with officers from the traditional upper classes. I don't believe an aristocratic army can be the American system, but we need to develop some kind."

Problem of Ruhr

In solving the problem of the Ruhr, the Allies can not safely overlook the economics of the situation, a Dallas News

editorial declared. Because France in normal times imports so much of her coal supply, she is now insisting on a policy that will assure her of this region's coal output, the editorial explained.

"France's plan to cut the Ruhr off from Germany and internationalize it is unfair and impracticable; but the decision on the Ruhr's fate should give France some assurance of a coal supply and should go as far as possible toward removing the Ruhr's coal resources as a possible cause of future wars," The News said.

According to The New York Herald-Tribune, the French plan for placing the Ruhr under international control may not represent either the best or the most workable solution which could be devised, but "is at any rate better than no plan at all and unquestionably deserves thorough study and consideration on its merits."

"The apparent inability of Washington and London to realize the seriousness of the French case and the larger seriousness of the issue of Western Germany which it raises has provided one of many evidences that the agencies of a democratic foreign policy are simply not equal to the most pressing needs of rebuilding peace," declared The Herald-Tribune.

Marshall in China

Editorial praise has been accorded to Gen. George C. Marshall for his initial successes in promoting Chinese unity as part of the mission on which the President sent him to China.

"Even if the terms have not been made public, the announcement that the Chinese Communists have reduced to writing the proposal for a 'nationwide immediate and unconditional truce' is as good news as has come from Chungking in some time," The New York Sun said in an editorial on 1 January. "It could be that the change in heart on the part of the Communists is caused by the apparent deter-

mination of Moscow to go along with the other Allied powers in backing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, The Sun said. "But the timing of the action is such that it is easier to attribute it to the rapidity with which General Marshall has made his influence felt. From the moment he landed on Chinese soil, he has made it evident that this country's one major purpose in China is to promote national unity. Right now it looks as if Gen. Marshall, under special instruction to do all in his power to promote accord, has made a most auspicious start."

Pointing out that good will in China, as in the rest of the world, is "a force more potent than armies," The New York Times, in an editorial on 3 January, declared that the importance of preserving good will had placed a special responsibility on the United States in general and Gen. Marshall in particular.

"Success of his mission to the Chinese will mean domestic peace," said The Times. "To Americans it will mean a speedier return of their soldiers, now hampered in the execution of their mission by China's civil strife. To the world at large, it will mean stability in the Far East, and, therefore, a brighter prospect for peace and progress."

Battle of Winter

Field Marshall Montgomery, in the British Zone, is winning the Battle of the Winter, declared Harry Ashbrook, in an article in The London Daily Mirror on 3 January.

"He has pulled the people under his rule through November and December," the article stated, "and there is every indication that he will vanquish Generals January and February."

"To those who were disturbed by stories of Germany's calamitous distress, it must be clearly stated that Germans are not falling down dead in the streets. Neither are they starving. Nor are epi-

demics sweeping through the land killing off thousands daily. That Germany has up to the moment been saved the full and expected horrors of winter is due in the main to the efficiency and hard work of the ordinary British soldier".

Random Comments

"As delegates from 51 nations arrive in London for the epochal first meeting of the United Nations Organization, three deadly enemies of international co-operation to prevent war lurk in the shadows. They are cynicism, skepticism and suspicion. But the plain and solemn fact remains that if the UNO is to have a fair chance to prove its worth — and it constitutes potentially the greatest attack on wars of aggression in the history of humanity — vigorous and specific efforts must be made to combat these suspicions". — Editorial in Philadelphia Inquirer.

"The Army's decision to reduce its rate of demobilization from the current figure of one million a month to 800,000 in January and 500,000 monthly thereafter until July was necessitated by our military commitments in occupied Europe and Asia and the failure of the draft and enlistment program to provide the troops to fulfill these commitments. The situation makes it clear that our military program in the future must be more closely integrated with our political policies than it has been since V-J Day. The time has come for the country to adjust its whole military program to the requirements of our foreign policy and the national defense." — Editorial in Baltimore Sun.

"Italy is showing more and more impatience over the efforts of the Allied powers to reestablish peace in the world which the Italians did so much to put in its present turmoil. The Italians are

too quick to forget that they are still on probation after a terrible offense against civilization. They are loath to remember that many thousands of Allied lives were sacrificed for the liberation of Italy. Let the Italians have patience. The Allied powers will not be too long getting around to the country that deserves so little and is complaining so loudly for so much." — **Editorial in Wichita Beacon.**

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"How Germany is to survive after she has been stripped of her industrial equipment is a question which no one as yet has seriously considered. It is perfectly possible that once reparations have been exacted from her, it once more will be necessary for her conquerors to come to her aid in order to assist her to live; it is possible also that once again she will create political sympathy out of the destitution into which she may fall. The reparations agreement, therefore, inspires more doubts than satisfaction." — **London Spectator.**

* *

"A group of American correspondents who junketed into Russian occupied territory are starry-eyed with amazement at the discovery that the Reds are Sovietizing the zone. One wonders just what they expected to find going on there. It is perfectly natural to expect that the Russians, in establishing a new government for the territory they control, should apply the same system under which they live at home. Will Russian correspondents, entering the American Zone, be equally amazed to find that we are running that part of Germany in accordance with our conceptions of democratic government?" — **Editorial in Detroit Free Press.**

"When the American past is held up for inspection of the future, current judgment must be that the year now closing will be marked as the high point of achievement thus far in the nation's history and that of any people in the annals of the world. The American story of 1945 is thronged with titanic shadows and lethal bursts of unearthly light, too vast and too blinding to be more than suggested on any field of art or page of history. There are shadows on the year, and some of those shadows project into the future. But in a year of such greatness, illumined by events and achievements of a nation for which its history offers no parallel — and the histories of no other nations do — the weight on the scale of pettiness, politics, incompetence and selfishness is slight by any comparison." — **Arthur Krock in The New York Times.**

* *

"Nineteen hundred and forty six will almost certainly be one of the most decisive years in history. It will either start mankind along the road to lasting peace, via the UNO and world cooperation, or set the stage for his suicide. This year saw the end of the greatest conflict of all time, but it brought neither general peace nor international understanding. On the contrary, if anything, the principal victors drifted further apart. Today there is really little genuine understanding between Russia, on the one hand, and Britain and the United States on the other, the Moscow Conference notwithstanding. The coming year will go far toward deciding whether the world peace organization will work. Much, if not everything, depends on the Big Three, and to date their record is far from reassuring." — **William Philip Simms.**

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock

LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt for Württemberg- Baden	Stuttgart		Col W W Dawson
		1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 738)	
Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			Col W W Dawson
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			Lt Wm E Snodgrass
Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co			
1st Mil Govt Bn (S.p.) Zuffenhausen			1st Lt E Thompson
Hq 1st Mil Govt Med Gp Stuttgart			

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Craibshheim	LK Craibshheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj G W Ford
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Maj G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Cpt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	Baden-Württemberg	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt G T Daughters
H-88	Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
(APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Oberursel
Hq 2d Mil Govt Med Gp Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman
Capt F A Decker
Capt B Sturdevan
Lt Col W H Rihelaffen

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden
E-6 Frankfurt
F-15 Wiesbaden
G-41 Wetzlar
H-77 Dillenburg
H-78 Gelnhausen
H-79 Hanau
H-80 Weilburg
H-81 Hofheim
H-83 Rödelsheim
H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillkreis &
LK Birkenkopf
LK Gelnhausen &
LK Schlöchtern
SK-LK Hanau
LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Riedelgau &
LK Untertaunus
LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Lt Col F E Sheeman
1st Col F A Sansome
Maj M Baymen
Maj D B Bernstein
Maj M E Chotas
Maj T Turner Jr
Capt E F Duffy
Capt J C Nelson
Maj J G Gavin
Capt O Kuntzleman

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C Kirchhain
E-4 Kassel
F-14 Kassel
G-38 Fritzlar
G-39 Marburg
G-40 Fulda
G-48 Korbach
H-65 Eschwege
H-67 Hersfeld
H-68 Hofgeismar
ML-1 (Sp) Kassel

RB Kassel
RB Kassel
SK-LK Kassel &
LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
LK Wolfhagen
Liaison

1st Lt J F Owen
Lt Col A Skarry
Lt Col R Bard
Capt G De Nuhla
Maj L S Williams
Maj C F Russe
Maj E J Dikeman
Capt W B Getmann
Maj T T Turnbull
Capt S C Moore Jr
1st Lt M Rogin

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt
F-13 Offenbach
G-31 Bensheim
G-32 Bidingen
G-33 Dieburg
G-34 Friedberg
G-35 Giessen
H-62 Lauterbach
DP-20 Darmstadt

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
LK Gross Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach
LK Bidingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld

Lt Col R W Copeland
Lt Col L G Kelly
Capt E J Emerick
Maj A C Leggett
1st Lt T A Norris
Capt J M Nutt Jr.
Maj R J Willard
Maj D M Easterday
Capt H Nickelsberg
1st Lt A J Peyser

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt München
Hq Co München
Sv Co München
1st Maint Plat München
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co München
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec München

Lt Col F W Sutton
Capt C B Dougherty
Capt J R Miller
Capt J R Miller
2nd Lt Stuckert
1st Lt C T Enbody
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col G Shields
Maj M J Kanner

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Ochsenfurt	RB Mainfranken
E-202	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt
G-221	Schweinfurt	LK Kitzingen
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kitzingen
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Alzenau
I-330	Alzenau	LK Brückenau
I-331	Brückenau	LK Rhern
I-332	Ebern	LK Gemünden
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gerolzhofen
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Hammelburg
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hassfurt
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hofheim
I-337	Hofheim	LK Karlstadt
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Königshofen
I-339	Königshofen	LK Lohr
I-340	Lohr	LK Marktheidenfeld
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Mellrichstadt
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Miltenberg
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Obernburg
I-345	Obernburg	LK Ochsenfurt
I-346	Ochsenfurt	

1st Lt R E Handwerk
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt L A Mercadante
1st Lt K L Ellis
Maj H B Clark Jr
Capt R W Jones
Capt K H Callaway
Capt J M Simon
Maj E G Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W O Hitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C	Ansbach	RB Ober und Mittelfranken
E-203	Ansbach	SK-LK Nürnberg
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Ansbach
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Fürth
G-229	Fürth	LK Dinkelshühl
H-261	Dinkelshühl	LK Eichstadt
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Feuchtwangen
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Gunzenhausen
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Hersbruck
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hilpoltstein
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Weisenburg
H-267	Weisenburg	LK Rothenburg
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Schwabach
H-269	Schwabach	LK Scheinfeld
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Uffenheim
H-271	Uffenheim	LK Lauf
H-272	Lauf	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	
Co B	Bamberg	
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth

Capt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr.
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stouts
1st Lt D Smith
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund
Capt J J Carr
Maj R C Anderson
Maj R E Stringer
Maj H C Kauffmann
Maj E I Paul
Maj E N Humphrey
Maj F K Hinchey
2d Lt B Lyons
Maj J A Watkins
Lt Col G J Reilly

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Ilanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj N F Skinner
H-256	Munichberg	LK Munichberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunsiedel	LK Wunsiedel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	1st Lt H L Gross
E-204	Regensburg		Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Ilmire
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W B Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Maj G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutska
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Buchheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt L Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dunn
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt W S Mather
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj E Cofran
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt G C McCall
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Spahr
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J Langer
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt G E Peterson
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Maj W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E J Zabeick
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corvelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstentfeldbruck	LK Fürstentfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsherg	LK Landsherg	Maj C E Carlsen
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj G A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfertshausen	LK Wolfertshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Neel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühlhof	LK Mühlhof	Capt D S Root
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Lt Col J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col G M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renaldi
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lulin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Winney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt J G Van Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley
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BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Govt (Bremen Port Command)	Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
Office of Mil Govt for Bremen	Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
Office of Mil Govt for Wesermünde	Wesermünde	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs